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# Soviet Ex-Satellites Join Neighbors In 'Adriatic-Danubian' Discussions

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**BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia, April 9**—Three former Soviet satellite states joined Italy, Austria and Yugoslavia today in informal discussions designed to map their future relations in an era no longer dominated by U.S.-Soviet Cold War competition.

No official communique was issued after the Bratislava Castle session, but Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock caught the mood in describing the gathering of the so-called Adriatic-Danubian group as a move towards "the realization of a real Utopia," if only because "a year ago, a meeting such as this would have been unimaginable."

Joining neutral Austria, non-aligned Yugoslavia and NATO-member Italy in the discussions were host nation Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland—all three still members of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact military alliance and the Comecon East European trading partnership.

Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry spokesman Lubos Dubrovsky said the meeting achieved "a great deal," although other participants were more guarded in their evaluations. Dubrovsky said the three formerly Communist-ruled countries won an "extremely important Italian guarantee" of support for their "common entry into European integration" and had laid to rest Hungarian and Polish fears that the Czechoslovaks

would fail to join them in that effort. Italian support was expected to become more visible when Italy takes over the rotating presidency of the 12-nation European Community in the second half of this year.

Dubrovsky also said that a concurrent meeting between Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel and Hungarian President Matyas Szuros "had calmed down" mounting Hungarian concern over the fate of 690,000 ethnic Hungarians living in Slovakia. But he acknowledged "tensions" in the main discussions, spawned by the fact that the desperate state of the Polish economy excluded Warsaw from the emerging market cooperation among the other five participants.

Hanging like a cloud over the meeting was the precarious political condition of the Soviet Union, which last year tolerated and even encouraged the end of Communist governments in its former East European satellites, but which now faces nationalist demands within its vast borders.

At a closing news conference, one foreign minister after another echoed an earlier admonition by Polish President Wojciech Jaruzelski that they all needed to be "aware of the complexity" of the situation in the Soviet Baltic republics and "to avoid missionary tones."

"We should," Jaruzelski said, "act in such a way that our actions are beneficial to [Soviet President Mikhail] Gorbachev, as well as to Lithuania."

Polish Foreign Minister Krzysz-

tof Skubiszewski told reporters that while Poland valued "good relations" with Lithuania and favored its right to self-determination, "such changes must occur in a framework of stability." Otherwise, he added, there was a "risk of destroying such stability as had been created" in Moscow's former East European outposts and ruining their chances of forging links with the West.

In their talks, Havel and Szuros agreed to establish a joint commission of experts to solve problems of the Hungarian minority in Slovakia and the 110,000 Slovaks resident in Hungary. Speaking a day after Hungary's center-right Democratic Forum won a resounding election victory with pledges to protect the millions of ethnic Hungarians living outside the country, Havel said that Czechoslovakia would take steps to eliminate provisions of a 1945 agreement limiting Hungarians' full exercise of minority rights.

Czechoslovakia's own nationalist tensions were underlined in a demonstration at Bratislava castle by a small group of Slovak nationalists who took advantage of the meeting to renew protests begun 10 days ago against perceived abuses by the Czech majority in this bicultural country. They distributed leaflets demanding "Slovakia for the Slovaks" and proclaiming that the "struggle against the dual foreign rule by the Czechs and Soviets" will "continue as long as Slovakia does not belong to the community of free and independent states."